

compressed from the sides than in most species of *Harmolita* and the fourth tergite is the largest. The male has unusually long antennae, these being very nearly as long as the whole body, 10-jointed with one ring joint, the first flagellar joint fully twice as long as the scape, following joints subequal to the first, the two apical ones very slightly shorter. The head and thorax in both sexes are rather coarsely shagreened with some indistinct umbilicate punctures, the face with convergent striae.

ON THE SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF THE GENERA COLLYRIA
SCHIÖDTE AND ISCHNOCEROS GRAVENHORST
(HYMENOPTERA).

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In a paper on the "Holarctic Tribes of the Ichneumon-flies of the Subfamily Ichneumononinae (Pimplinae)"¹ Cushman and Rohwer eliminated the genus *Collyria* Schiödte from the subfamily Ichneumoninae and expressed the opinion that it should form a distinct subtribe in the tribe Mesoleptini, subfamily Tryphoninae. Further critical study of the genus, however, indicates that this conclusion is wrong and that the genus should more properly be restored to the Ichneumoninae.

In the tribal keys of Cushman and Rohwer, both in that based on females and in the general key, *Collyria* runs best to the tribe Odontomerini. In several of the key characters it resembles the Labenini: the form of the propodeum and first abdominal segment and the position of the insertion of the latter on the propodeum and the form of the hind coxae; but otherwise apparently has little in common with that tribe. The Odontomerini, on the other hand, it resembles in the swollen head with the eyes nonemarginate and distant from the mandibles, in the strong notauli, in the lack of the areolet and in the venation of the wings generally, in the stout hind femora, and somewhat in the form of the abdomen beyond the first segment.

But, in addition to the characters by which it resembles the Labenini, it differs from the Odontomerini in the incompletely areolated and mutic propodeum, the normal tibiae in the female, the form of the ovipositor, and the hairy eyes.

Were *Collyria* to be included in the Odontomerini it would destroy the homogeneity that characterizes that group; and I believe that the best disposition to be made of it is to erect a new tribe for its sole reception.

Tribe COLLYRIINI, new tribe.

The keys of Cushman and Rohwer cited above will have to be modified as follows for the inclusion of this tribe. Under the

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 57, 1920, p. 395.

second alternate of couplet 12 in the key to females insert the following couplet:

- Propodeum completely areolated, the carinae, except sometimes the median, distinct, upper angles mucronate; middle tibiae stout and twisted; hind coxae short and thick; first abdominal segment arched above and strongly widened toward apex; eyes not hairy; ovipositor very long, slender, serrate at apex..... *Odontomerini*.
- Propodeum incompletely and very faintly areolated, upper angles mutic and not at all defined; middle tibiae normal, slender; hind coxae very long and slender; first abdominal segment straight above and only slightly widened toward apex; eyes hairy; ovipositor short, rather deep, rather abruptly smaller near apex..... *Collyriini*, new tribe.

Under the first alternate of couplet 5 in the general key to tribes the following couplet should be inserted:

- Propodeum completely areolated, the carinae, except sometimes the median, distinct, upper angles mucronate; eyes not hairy..... *Odontomerini*.
- Propodeum incompletely and very faintly areolated, upper angles mutic and not at all defined; eyes hairy..... *Collyriini*.

Tribal characters.—Head large, swollen, temples broad, slightly sloping, their antero-posterior length nearly as long as that of eye; occiput concave, the carina distinct and complete; eyes rather small, distant from mandibles, beset with short hairs; clypeus separated, medially dentate; mandibles subequally bidentate; antennae slender, stouter beyond middle; thorax long, the propodeum very long and straight above from base to insertion of abdomen, which is above the hind coxae, only the longitudinal carinae present, these weak or obsolete, spiracles elongate oval, far from base; notauli deep; scutellum convex; areolet wanting; nervellus broken far above middle; legs long, rather slender except the rather stout hind femur, hind coxa very long, the femur short, claws falcate, neither pectinate nor dentate; abdomen in female elongate fusiform acute at apex, in male sublinear, first tergite straight, depressed, petiolate, slightly widening from base to apex, spiracles before middle; hypopygium far before apex of abdomen; ovipositor short, compressed, in profile rather suddenly smaller just before apex.

The typical and only included genus is *Collyria* Schiödte.

Genus **COLLYRIA** Schiödte.

Collyria Schiödte, Magas. de Zool., vol. 9, 1839, pp. 6-10, note.

Pachymerus Grav., Ichn. Eur., vol. 3, 1829, p. 721 (not Lepeletier).

Description.—The characters of the tribe.

Distribution.—Dalla Torre's "Catalogus Hymenopterorum" lists nine species. All but one of these are old world species. The one exception is *Collyria nigrolineata* Brullé of Guiana, which Krieger¹ has transferred to *Eiphosoma* and Morley² has synonymized with *Eiphosoma mexicana* Cress.

¹Zeits. Hym.-Dip., 1903, p. 291.

²Rev. Ichn. B. M., pt. 2, 1913, p. 54.